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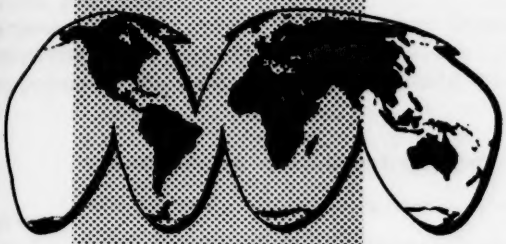

LABOR *developments* ABROAD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

December 1962

This publication provides a brief roundup of information concerning recent labor developments in foreign countries. The material is based on unclassified reports from United States labor attaches, labor reporting officers, and the foreign and domestic press. Items pertaining to the U.S.S.R. and countries of similar political orientation are based chiefly on information from the press and publications of those countries, without verification or evaluation of the material presented. The publication is prepared by the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT IN THE IVORY COAST

The Republic of the Ivory Coast, formerly a French territory, became independent on August 7, 1960. It occupies approximately 124,500 square miles on the West Coast of Africa and has an estimated population of 3,300,000, of whom 15,000 are Europeans and 3,000 are Lebanese.

Under the leadership of President Félix Houphoët-Boigny, the 2-year-old Government has expressed its intentions to emphasize well-planned economic development and to rely heavily on private and governmental foreign aid. The country's policy toward foreign investment includes tax incentives, a liberal investment code, and the granting of relative freedom to foreign business operations. The Government has instituted an investment contribution plan to finance economic and social projects. As an austerity measure, it has abolished Government-furnished housing for public employees.

According to the Government's statistics, the bulk of the working population is engaged in subsistence agriculture. As of September 1962, there were approximately 251,000 agricultural wage earners (not including 1,260 French nationals paid jointly from French and Ivory Coast budgets), representing about 8 percent of the population. Almost 90 percent of the wage earners were employed in the private sector. Over half of the wage earners (58 percent) were producing commercial crops. Out of 140,000 paid agricultural workers, 110,000 were employed on plantations (largely African-owned) and 11,000 were engaged in forestry. About 69 percent of the agricultural labor force was composed of workers from Upper Volta.

The nonagricultural wage earners totaled 111,000, of which 73,000 were in private employment. This included 26,000 in commerce and service trades; 14,500 in transportation; and 13,500 in manufacturing, utilities, and construction. In the public sector, there were 28,000 nonagricultural civil servants.

Estimated total wages distributed in 1961 amounted to US$102 million. The hourly minimum legal wage of unskilled African workers at present is US$0.163; that of skilled African workers is US$0.265. European skilled workers in the Ivory Coast command a minimum of five times the legal minimum wage of a skilled African.

One of the major problems facing the country is development of a skilled labor force. The Government is taking active steps not only to expand the size of the labor force, but also to improve its skills through a program of increased education, vocational training, and improved health facilities. The largest share of the 1962 budget, US$18.5 million, or 16 percent of the total, is allocated for the Ministry of National Education. This represents an increase of almost US$3 million over 1961 appropriations, and indicates the emphasis being given education in the Ivory Coast where the literacy rate is between 5 and 10 percent. New industries are attempting to overcome this handicap by providing on-the-

job training, while the Government furnishes parallel training in night classes.

The small Ivory Coast army is also seeking to alleviate the manpower shortage by carrying out, in addition to its normal security functions, a program of training recruits for a year in some civilian economic activity. Under this program, servicemen are trained to develop regular work and living habits and skills in mechanics, agriculture, and public service projects. At least half of the army is included, and beginning in 1963, 2,000 men are expected to be trained each year. Upon completion of 2 years of military service, the soldiers are to return to their communities to act as organizers and catalysts to assist in community development.

The labor market is slowly expanding. Statistics for the spring of 1962 indicated an increase in employment over 1961 levels of 18 percent in construction, 7 percent in transportation, 5 percent in manufacturing, and 2 percent in commerce. Over 6,000 new jobs were created in the first half of 1962.--U.S. Embassy, Abidjan.

EMPLOYMENT IN UGANDA

Uganda is located in East Africa, with the Sudan to the north, Kenya to the east, Tanganyika and Rwanda to the south, and the Republic of the Congo to the west. It has an area of 94,000 square miles, and its population was estimated in 1960 to be about 6,677,000. Uganda was granted independence by the United Kingdom in October 1962, and has remained within the British Commonwealth.

Employment Situation Reviewed

The recently published annual census of employment, made in July 1961, reported that approximately 337,000 persons, representing about 5 percent of the population, were employed in Uganda during 1961. Of this total, about 232,036 were Africans and the balance Asians and Europeans. European employment decreased by 50 percent over the preceding year, reflecting the surge of "Africanization" in the Uganda Civil Service in 1961. Asian employment dropped from 10,637 in 1960 to 8,521 in 1961, a drop of about 20 percent. According to experienced observers, this is ascribable to a combination of emigration to India and Pakistan and a certain amount of retrenchment among Asian business interests.

The private sector of the economy sustained the greater decrease in employment, with 9 percent fewer persons employed in 1961 than in 1960. This decrease was attributed by Uganda sources to a decline in privately financed building, and a poor year in cotton production.

The Government employed about 42 percent of the labor force in 1960, and expanded civil service openings in 1961 helped offset increased unemployment in the private sector. Although no detailed statistics were published, there was little indication that unemployment was a serious problem during 1961. Africans out of work were generally able to return to the land, and since 25 percent of Uganda's labor force originated from other countries, observers believe that a decline in job opportunities in Uganda is more likely to be reflected in a falling off of immigration, than in the accumulation of unemployed urban groups. Rwanda and Burundi, which are the greatest sources of migrant labor in Uganda, supplied 25,434 unskilled workers in 1961, compared with 35,823 in 1960. Kenya, the second largest source of Uganda labor, supplied 18,071 workers in 1961 compared with 24,425 the previous year.

According to the Government statistics, total earnings (including rations and housing) increased by 12 percent for Africans and 4 percent for non-Africans in 1961, continuing an upward trend which began in 1957. Higher salaries for Government employees accounted for much of the increase. Average wages in private industry and public services increased by 33 percent and 38 percent, respectively, from 1957 to 1961. Earnings in the form of rations declined substantially in both the private and governmental sectors in 1961, but housing was

still a significant factor in determination of earnings for all groups.

At the end of 1961, there were 34 registered trade unions in Uganda, with a recorded membership of 33,000. The Uganda Trade Union Congress (UTUC), an affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), received some financial support from the international free trade union movement. The most important new union established during 1961 was the Uganda Public Employees Union, which unites all local government unions into one large union of civil servants. According to the Uganda press a dissident group, representing workers from Kenya and eastern Uganda, broke away from the UTUC in mid-1961 and formed the Uganda Federation of Labor. By the end of 1961, the Federation had dissolved. Reportedly, activity within union affiliates of the UTUC showed signs of growing responsibility under the stimulus of assistance from abroad and encouragement from the ICFTU African Labor College located in Kampala.

During 1961, a total of 113,537 man-days were lost because of strikes, representing a 12-percent increase in industrial unrest over 1960.--U.S. Embassy, Kampala.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES REFLECT ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN IN YUGOSLAVIA

The declining rate of employment and mounting unemployment, as shown in data released by the Government's Federal Statistical Institute in mid-1962, reflect the slowdown which has hindered Yugoslav economic expansion since early 1961. (Industrial production in 1961 rose less than 7 percent, although a 12 percent increase was called for in national planning, and agricultural output actually fell 12 percent. Further, the growth of productivity in industry has declined by about half.)

In 1961, the economically active population numbered 8,354,000, approximately 3 million of whom were engaged in the socialized sector--for the most part in nonagricultural activities. Employment in this sector increased by about 180,000, or 6 percent, in 1961--as against 8.5 percent in 1960. Fewer new jobs were created in the economy in 1961: 143,000, as compared with 205,000 in 1960. (For 1963, the annual economic plan calls for the hiring of only 120,000 new workers.) Registered unemployment rose from an average of 159,230 in 1960 to 191,283 in 1961. The unemployment problem became more acute in 1962, as 255,000 persons reported themselves unemployed in the first 6 months of the year. In early 1962, unemployment stood at about 8.8 percent of the socialized work force, as compared with 6.7 percent in March 1960. The 1962 unemployment rate is the highest reported in postwar Yugoslavia.

The number of unemployed in the 6 months of 1960, 1961, and 1962 is as shown in the accompanying tabulation.

The country's labor force pattern has traditionally been characterized by substantial agricultural and rural underemployment. In recent years, the quickening tempo of economic and social change has led ever greater numbers of farm workers to leave the agricultural sector and, in consequence, the greatest proportion of the unemployed are farm workers newly arrived in the cities. For example, according to the Indeks of the Federal Statistical In-

Number of unemployed 1/

	1962	1961	1960
January-June average.....	255,418	204,224	175,010
January.....	266,965	235,958	203,592
February.....	295,543	245,090	216,861
March.....	293,558	218,568	189,636
April.....	256,809	193,658	163,798
May.....	217,614	177,540	148,438
June.....	202,016	154,530	127,734

1/ Registered at labor exchanges (employment offices).

stitute 85 percent of the registered unemployed in the first half of 1962 were unskilled; 50 percent of the unemployed came from rural areas. Unskilled, with little education, and unaccustomed to industrial life, the new entrants to the industrial labor force do not find jobs easily. At a time when the growth rate of the economy is slowing, as it has been since early 1961, industry appears to be even less able to absorb large numbers of unskilled workers.

Moreover, in recent months, many workers have been affected by layoffs, resulting from contraction of plant operations or shutdown of inefficient enterprises. According to a survey made in 175 economic enterprises in Serbia, by republican authorities, in the first 5 months of 1962 more than 12,500 workers were classified by Government authorities as not necessary to the work. Available data from the Indeks indicate that 7,680 workers--of whom 59 percent were unskilled--were dismissed after the survey. Yugoslav Government and trade union officials attribute the dismissals to (a) technological advances, (b) a drop in sales, and (c) shortage of raw materials and semifinished goods.--Yugoslav Federal Statistical Institute and Yugoslav press.

WESTERN EUROPE

BELGIUM

Family Allowances and Birth Benefits Increased. The Belgian Government increased birth and family allowances, effective October 1, announcing as the purpose the encouragement of larger families in view of the low birth rate and the aging working population.

The revised program raises birth allowances for the first child from US$107.62 to US$145 and for the second child from US$53.81 to US$100. The allowance for the third and subsequent children remains US$53.81.

The revised family allowance system, covering 790,000 Belgian families, provides benefits for school children and apprentices aged 14 through 20. Family allowances were previously limited to children through age 13. Monthly rates for all children under 6, except the first child and for those age 6 years and older have been increased. The accompanying tabulation shows benefits currently paid under the family allowances program for all children up to 21 years of age.

The major portion of the cost of the family and birth allowance program is borne by an employer-paid tax of 9.5 percent on salaries up to a specified ceiling. Before October 1, the monthly salary ceiling for family allowance tax purposes was US$164. The ceiling was raised to US$225.50 on October 1 to meet the cost of increased benefits. The Government treasury each year makes up the family allowance deficit. In 1961, the Government contribution to the family allowance program was 600 million Belgian Francs or US$12 million.--U.S. Embassy, Brussels.

Monthly Belgian family allowances effective October 1, 1962

(In Belgian francs and U.S. dollars)

Child	Under 6	6-9	10-13	14-20 1/
First.....	457.25 ($9.16)	457.25 ($9.16)	457.25 ($9.16)	457.25 ($9.16)
Second.....	562.50 ($11.25)	670.00 ($13.40)	750.75 ($15.02)	812.50 ($16.25)
Third.....	900.00 ($18.00)	1,007.50 ($20.15)	1,088.25 ($21.77)	1,150.00 ($23.00)
Fourth and following..	1,000.00 ($20.00)	1,107.50 ($22.15)	1,188.25 ($23.77)	1,250.00 ($25.00)

1/ If attending school or under an apprenticeship contract.

DENMARK

Economic Advisory Council Established. In the wake of ministerial statements that the Government may be forced to introduce wage, price, and profit controls to keep inflation down, the Danish Folketing (Parliament), on August 30, passed a law setting up a 22-member Economic Council to advise the Government on economic developments and the coordination of divergent economic interests. Members are to be appointed for 3-year terms by the Minister of Economic Affairs on the basis of recommendations by the major economic organizations, including the ICFTU-affiliated Federation of Danish Trade Unions which will have four representatives in the Council.

An Executive Board of three, politically neutral economists, is to direct the work of the Economic Council and submit to the Government reports on the Council's semiannual deliberations. Its members, serving 6-year terms, have already been appointed by the Minister of Economic Affairs. They are the chancellor of the University of Copenhagen; the director of a large bank, who is also a popular commentator on economic affairs; and a professor of economics, the long-time editor of an influential economic journal.

The Executive Board will be supported by a secretariat operating under a director nominated by the Board and appointed by the Minister of Economic Affairs.--U.S. Embassy, Copenhagen.

UNITED KINGDOM

Demands for More Fringe Benefits. Maintaining that collective agreements in many industries are "too narrow in scope" because "they are concerned only with pay and hours," the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) is attempting to step up union demands for fringe benefits such as sick pay, pensions, and supplementary unemployment compensation. The latest move in this direction is a circular to all unions explaining the advantages of sick pay plans and requesting information on the reaction of employers to demands to pay workers while they are absent because of sickness.

The total wage supplements paid to British workers either voluntarily or on account of legal regulations or collective agreements now amount to about 14 percent of the total gross wages and salaries. Detailed British data on supplemental benefits were last published by the International Labor Office in 1959. According to these data, supplements to wages and salaries constituted 6 percent, and social security contributions 4 percent of total compensation of employees in the British domestic economy. Total supplements ranged from 10 percent in the machine tools and shipbuilding industries to 17.1 percent in coal mining (excluding premium pay for overtime, late shift, and holiday work). Hours paid for but not worked, such as sick and other paid leave, paid time off for union activities, jury duty, etc., led the list of wage supplements with nearly

6 percent of total wages and labor charges in the manufacturing industries. Next in scope were the obligatory social security contributions with 2.5 percent and nonobligatory expenses for social-security-type payments with 1.5 percent. Subsidies, e.g., for medical and health services, housing, nurseries, vacation homes, and cafeteria, other food, educational, and recreational services amounted to 0.8 percent. Bonuses and gratuities constituted the same percentage. Various benefits provided by means of direct payments came to 0.4 percent, and payments in kind to 0.1 percent.--British newspapers; ILO.

WEST BERLIN

Labor Supply and Productivity. According to the most recent report of the Berlin Labor Office, 14,094 of the 28,361 applicants from the Federal Republic for jobs in West Berlin have accepted employment since the inception of the special program to overcome manpower difficulties created by the erection of the Wall separating West from East Berlin in August 1961. About 2,000 applications were still being processed in September 1962. Most applicants make their acceptance of employment in West Berlin contingent upon obtaining housing.

The German Institute for Economic Research reports that in the second quarter of 1962 productivity in West Berlin industry rose 13.8 percent over the comparable period of the preceding year. The substantial increase is primarily the result of the reorganization of manpower within individual plants which became necessary after the loss of bordercrossers (East Germans employed in West Berlin) in August 1961. The Institute has expressed the opinion that future productivity increases will depend largely on increased capital investment, since manpower reserves within the plants are almost exhausted and the present labor volume can hardly be expanded. --U.S. Mission, Berlin.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

ADEN

Rival Union Established. The United National Party, headed by the Colony Minister of Labor, sponsored establishment of the "Free Workers' Trade Union Congress," to compete with the ICFTU-affiliated Aden Trade Union Congress (ATUC). The new group came into being on September 16, 1962, and is composed of four unions which disaffiliated from the ATUC several months ago.--U.S. Consulate, Aden.

Antistrike Legislation To Be Reviewed. The Minister of Labor issued invitations during September to representatives of employers and trade unions to serve on a proposed "Aden Joint Consultative Council." The council is to advise Government on labor policies, labor legislation, and methods of improving industrial relations, and to review provisions of the Industrial Relations Ordinance which prohibit strikes.--U.S. Consulate, Aden.

INDIA

Labor Conditions in Goa Summarized. Iron and manganese mining constitutes the most important source of employment in Goa. Prior to the Indian takeover in December 1961, some 50,000 workers were employed in the mines. Of this total, about 20,000 came from neighboring states in India, particularly Mysore, Madras, and Maharashtra, and constituted the "permanent" labor force in the mining industry. The remaining 30,000 workers were from Goa itself and were essentially seasonal laborers who returned to the fields for agricultural work during the rainy season.

The bulk of the mine labor is hired through contractors, and pay for miners is on a piecework basis. Skilled and semiskilled equipment operators receive monthly wages. This latter category of workers received higher salaries than their counterparts in India. Daily wages for contract laborers averaged 8.00 rupees (US$1.68). With minor exceptions, there were no fringe benefits, such as housing, medical care, or compensation for injuries. However, Indian workers were allotted plots of land on which to construct their own huts.

In addition to the mining industry, the other significant sources of employment are the Mormugao Harbor Administration, with 4,000 workers, and the 52-mile long railway line connecting the harbor with Castlerock on the Indian border, now under construction with 1,000 workers.

Since Goa became a part of India, labor unions have demanded that Indian labor laws be applied to workers in Goa, and Indian labor federations have been actively organizing workers in the territory. The independent All Indian Port and Dock Workers' Federation established the new Transport and Dock Workers' Union (GOA) in Mormugao Harbor in mid-September. With the support of the Federation, the new union recently made demands for the introduction of piece-rate wages such as those that exist in Bombay. The WFTU-affiliated All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is currently making efforts to organize the mine workers.--U.S. Consulate General, Bombay.

SYRIA

New Social Policy Underway. In a speech early in June 1962, Izzat Tarabulsi, who became Minister of Economy in September, outlined proposals for an economic and social policy for Syria. The goals of his

social policy were full employment, redistribution of income on a basis which would reduce social differences, and the achievement of a standard of living that would insure freedom from poverty, illness, and ignorance. It was reported in September that some steps in line with new policies had been implemented, including: labor and agricultural labor laws; a graduated income tax; low-cost housing; agrarian reform; sharing of corporate profits with workers, and increased expenditures on education and health.--U.S. Embassy, Damascus.

AFRICA

ANGOLA-MOZAMBIQUE

Rural Labor Code Promulgated. On October 1, the Portuguese Government enacted decrees No. 44,309 and 44,310 known collectively as the Rural Labor Code for the Portuguese Overseas Territories. The code is the most comprehensive reform legislation thus far attempted by the Portuguese Government in Africa. It covers all aspects of the relationship between the rural African worker and his employer, including wages, conditions of work, social and medical assistance, family benefits, vacations, and dismissal procedures. According to the Angolan newspaper Noticias of September 30, the code has caused considerable concern among employer groups in Angola. Emergency meetings have been called, and petitions for reconsiderations sent to the President, the Prime Minister, and the Overseas Minister of Portugal, and to the Governor General of Angola.

The main points of the Angolan employer position are that: (a) the code was formulated without consulting "the economic interests affected"; (b) it does not discuss "the necessary and just equilibrium of rights and duties between employers and workers"; (c) the regulations spur "mushrooming of bureaucracy"; (d) the code ignores the words of President Salazar, who said there is no social progress without economic progress; and (e) the code imposes a steep rise in costs, incompatible with the present limited economic resources of the majority of Angolan firms, and its implementation would result in the almost immediate growth of already substantial unemployment among rural workers.

Some objections have been voiced by employer groups in Mozambique, although no protests as detailed as those made in Angola have yet come forth, possibly because

Mozambique employers are not so well organized as are employers in Angola. --U.S. Consulate General, Lourenco Marques.

CHAD

Wage Increases Asked. Victor Benyen Bezo, president of the CISC-affiliated Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (CATC) of Chad, sent a letter on September 26 to Chad President François Tombalbaye, saying that the rising cost of living was imposing a burden upon workers since wages had not changed appreciably since 1958. The CATC president ascribed inflationary trends in Chadian prices to taxes on consumer's goods and to the absence of price controls. He estimated 9,076 French Colonial francs (US$37.05) to be the minimum monthly amount adequate for one worker's family. Calling the wage-price squeeze a "most disastrous situation" the CATC President proposed an immediate 20 percent increase in the minimum wage for both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors of Chadian labor in order to avoid "the probable birth of a serious conflict between the workers and the state." --U.S. Embassy, Fort Lamy.

KENYA

Cooperative Study Group Appointed. The Kenya Government Information Service announced late in September that a Working Party had been appointed to examine the cooperative movement in Kenya. It gave the goals of the party as: (a) to assess the potential importance of the cooperative movement; (b) to examine the existing organization of the Department of Cooperative Development, with a view to determining its adequacy and recommending any changes in the operation of the department; and (c) to scrutinize existing legislation on cooperative societies and recommend any necessary amendments. The party is composed of representatives from the Ministries of State for Constitutional Affairs and Economic Planning, Agriculture, Labor, Commerce and Industry, and Land Settlement. D. J. Coward, Registrar General, is chairman.

Cooperative organizations and unions throughout Kenya were invited to submit memoranda for the Working Party's consideration.--U.S. Consulate General, Nairobi.

Inactive Trade Union Congress Removed From Register. The Registrar-General's Office informed the independent Kenya Trade Union Congress (KTUC) by letter dated October 3, 1962, that it had "ceased to exist under the provisions of its constitution . . ." In June, the KTUC had been given 3 months to justify its existence by producing a list of affiliated unions, and legally elected officials. The letter of October 3 explained that while the KTUC claimed membership of the Quarry and Mineworkers' Union on September 23 (5 days before the expiration date), the Registrar was unable to recognize the claim because KTUC did not have a duly elected executive body to approve

the application. However, the KTUC was offered hope of rebirth by the Registrar's statement that a new application would be considered "if two or more trade unions wish to form a new federation."

In reply to the letter, George Oduya Oprong, general secretary of the KTUC, stated that the KTUC would be able to qualify for reregistration in view of the affiliation of the Quarry and Mineworkers' Union, and potential membership affiliation of the Tea Plantation Workers' Union, the East African Federation of Building and Construction Workers, the Dyers, Cleaners and Laundry Workers' Union, and the Kenya Motor Engineering Workers' Union, which are currently affiliated with KTUC's rival, Kenya Federation of Labor (KFL).

As a result of the Registrar's action, Peter F. Kibisu, acting general secretary of the KFL, appealed to Kenya employers henceforth to view the KFL as the country's sole central labor organization, and urged them all to join the Federation of Kenya Employers so that there would be only one group on each side of the negotiating table. Kibisu also urged the Government to amend the existing Societies Ordinance to make it impossible for a group of unions to form a new labor federation.--U.S. Consulate General, Nairobi.

LIBERIA

Swedish-Liberian Training School Planned. On September 19, 1962, the last day of President William V. S. Tubman's official visit in Stockholm, Sweden and Liberia signed an agreement for technical assistance and cooperation in the field of vocational training. The agreement will be in force in its present form until October 1, 1967.

Under its terms, a Swedish-Liberian vocational school is to be built in the Nimba mining region in Liberia, and is expected to be in full operation by the fall of 1963. The school is to provide training for repair mechanics, welders, blacksmiths, automobile mechanics, electricians, and carpenters. Total capacity of the school will be 64, but rotation will permit 128 students to be accommodated at a time.

Sweden agreed to defray the cost of construction and equipment, and to pay the Swedish personnel, consisting of a dean, eight teachers, a secretary, and an accountant. Sweden is also to provide scholarships for further training of Liberian personnel. Liberia agreed to furnish the site, a teacher of English, and the salaries of the Liberian "counterparts" of dean, teachers, and other necessary personnel, in addition to current expenses and housing for staff and students.

The school, including its plant and equipment, will belong to the Liberian Government, but the program will be conducted along lines agreed upon by both parties. The Swedish personnel is to make every effort to instruct Liberian "counterparts" in working methods and engineering techniques so that they may replace

the Swedish staff as soon as possible.--U.S. Embassy, Stockholm.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, FEDERATION OF

Pay Raises Granted. The Northern Rhodesia copper companies and the Northern Rhodesian Mine African Staff Association, a member of the ICFTU-affiliated Northern Rhodesia United Trades' Union Congress (NRUTUC), signed an 18-month contract early in October 1962, providing salary and benefit increases for over 3,300 workers. The new agreement will be in force from October 1, 1962, until March 31, 1964. Key provisions of the agreement include: increases of £2.10s (US$7) per month for workers who are paid monthly and earn less than £20 (US$56); increases of £1.10s (US$4.22) per month for workers who are paid monthly and earn between £20 and £50 (US$56 to US$140); and increases of 10s (US$1.40) for workers who are paid monthly and earn more than £50.--U.S. Consulate General, Salisbury.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

Improvements in Administration of Workmen's Compensation Requested. As a result of criticism by the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) of the management of workmen's compensation, several of South Africa's largest employer organizations asked their members, in September, to make certain that workmen's compensation forms were fully completed so that tracing of workers who rated payments under the plan could be expedited. Terrence O'Donoghue, General Secretary of TUCSA, informed the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation that unless the administration of the program were handled more efficiently, TUCSA would ask the Government to amend the law in order to force employers to comply.

The South African Sunday Times of October 7, 1962, reported that Workmen's Compensation Commissioner J. P. Grobbelaar had decided to take "drastic action" against hundreds of employers who, under terms of South African workmen's compensation legislation, have been submitting false or incorrect wage returns to his office. This decision was the result of an investigation into 30,000 wage returns which revealed so many understatements of wages that the Commissioner ordered action against the firms concerned without further warning. In response to a request by the Commissioner, the Federated Chamber of Industries warned its members some time ago that action would be considered against employers submitting incorrect returns, but a large number of understated returns continued to be filed.

According to the Times, employer payments to the Accident Fund are based upon about 145,000 wage returns submitted to the Commissioner annually. Consequently, a large number of understated returns, in effect, penalize employers who give accurate returns. An indication of the magnitude of sums involved was revealed by results of a random sampling by the South African Fed-

erated Chamber of Industries. The sampling of only 52 returns revealed understated wages totaling R359,364 (US$503,109.60) involving a loss of about R4,027 (US$5,637.80) to the Accident Fund.--U.S. Consulate General, Johannesburg.

Poverty of Urban African in Natal Revealed. According to the Johannesburg Star of September 24, 1962, a survey among Africans living in the highly developed urban areas in Natal was conducted recently by Professor O. P. F. Horwood of the University of Natal. The study revealed that only 5 percent of the households investigated appeared to earn enough wages to cover expenditures. The average wage income per household was found to be R33.37 (US$46.72) per month, while total expenditures were R62.84 (US$87.98).

Average household expenditures for a family of five persons were reported to be R33.37 (US$46.72) per month. Clothing, fuel, light, taxes, transportation costs, and cleaning bills amounted to R13.87 (US$19.42) per month. The average monthly rent was R5.33 (US$7.46), and miscellaneous items totaled R10.27 (US$14.38). A minimum of R52.00 (US$72.80) was found to be necessary for the average urban African family to maintain the urban standard of living. Supplementary sources of income reported by African women interviewed included knitting, dressmaking, washing, and baking.

The survey indicated that even when supplementary sources of income were considered, less than half of the African families investigated could afford to maintain the standard of living considered adequate in the Natal urban areas.--U.S. Consulate General, Johannesburg.

Bantu Jobs To Be Created by Border Industries. The South African newspaper Daily Rand reported on September 26, that the growth of industries bordering on Bantu homelands is increasing job opportunities for Africans. Nearly R5 million (US$7 million) have been committed for the development of industries in these areas. Three factories have been completed and a fourth is slated for completion by the end of 1962. The Rand stated further that more than 2,000 Bantu would be employed, earning a total of over R7,000 (US$9,800) per week. It is expected that between 30,000 and 40,000 Africans will be employed eventually in border industries.--U.S. Consulate General, Johannesburg.

New African Unions Admitted to Trade Union Council. The Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) announced on October 8, that it had admitted three new African trade unions to its membership. The unions are: The African Glassworkers' Union, the African Leatherworkers' Union, and the African Tobacco Workers' Union. Admission of these unions brings the total number of African unions affiliated with TUCSA to five. Africans now represent about 1.8 percent of the total membership of TUCSA.--U.S. Consulate General, Johannesburg.

ZANZIBAR

Government Workers' Strike Settled. A settlement between the Government of Zanzibar, and the Government Workers' Union (GWU) was signed on September 10, 1962, resolving a dispute which resulted from a governmental reduction in force. Included in the agreement were provisions that reduction in Government staff would be effected, as far as possible, by retirement from all departments of workers who are eligible for severance pay; and that (career) employees in all departments who have had 10 years or more of service, and who are entitled to severance pay would be invited to retire after September 23, 1962.--U.S. Consulate, Zanzibar.

FAR EAST

JAPAN

Seamen's Union Sets Goals. The 21st Annual Congress of the 121,000-member All Japan Seamen's Union (Kaiin), an affiliate of the Japan Trade Union Congress (Zenro), which met October 5-9, has endorsed a policy for improving working conditions in the shipping industry. The 380 delegates to the congress set forth goals for the shipping industry as a whole as well as for seamen.

Goals for the industry include: (a) increased productivity, rationalizations, and expansion within the industry, (b) reorganization to eliminate excessive competition and insure the job security of seamen, and (c) modernization through substitution of newer ships for those which are now considered uneconomic.

Goals for the benefit of seamen include: (a) curtailment of additional employment until working conditions are substantially improved, (b) improvement in the use of available manpower by shipping companies when they transfer and assign seamen to vessels, (c) improvement of hiring policies through use of common employment (union controlled hiring halls), and (d) review of seamen's laws and education programs in order to aid them in the shift to automation in the industry.

The seamen's union plans to have a revised wage scale ready for negotiation in March 1963. If no settlement is reached by May, the union plans to strike.--Japan Trade Union Congress (JTUC) Report.

LATIN AMERICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Projects Inaugurated. The Dominican Government has inaugurated a number of projects connected with economic development following an announcement by the United States Government, in July 1962, that a special fund would be established to finance a 3-year grant-in-aid program to assist in a readjustment of the economy of the Dominican Republic.

Under a school construction program begun in September, 15 schools are being built or expanded in various localities. Ten rural self-help building projects were started in October with Peace Corps participation. Five teacher training workshops were held in August and September, and 52 teachers and school supervisors have been sent abroad for a year of training. The school program is being financed by an AID education loan.

A program of supervised credit to small farmers has been underway since April. The Agriculture Bank, which supervises the program, thus far has made 13,700 loans averaging $140 each.

The Agrarian Institute has settled 400 families on former Trujillo property at Bonao, and about 150 families at Matanzas. It has made plans to settle an additional 280 to 300 families at Matanzas. A self-help housing program initiated on an agrarian reform project near Bonao is reported to be progressing according to plan. Members of the Peace Corps are assisting in digging wells, in 4-H club work, poultry farming, and other activities. The Agrarian Institute is supervising the planting of 9,200 tareas (6.4 tareas equals one acre) in rice, to be harvested in December and January.

An emergency plan to construct low-cost housing was initiated in August. Under it 1,400 houses, costing US$1,454 each, are being constructed in localities throughout the country. By the end of September, the houses were about 25 percent complete.--U.S. Embassy, Santo Domingo.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FOREIGN LABOR AND RELATED SUBJECTS

This bibliography represents a compendium of titles of books and articles which have come to the attention of the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions during October 1962.

NEAR EAST

ISRAEL

Israel. Central Bureau of Statistics. Statistical Bulletin of Israel. March 1952.

Includes statistics on population, 1948 through January 1962; unemployment, 1955-61; and teachers in the educational system, 1960-61.

Jewish Agency, Economic Department. The Israel Yearbook, 1962. Israel: Israel Yearbook Publications, Ltd. 315 pp.

A compilation of articles by various writers, the Yearbook deals with Israel's economic, financial, and agricultural policies; the work performed by the Jewish Agency; international economic relations; economic development; the Histadrut; industries in Israel; political parties; and a number of other subjects.

MIDDLE EAST

United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Economic and Social Affairs. Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1959-61. New York: United Nations Publications, 1962. 183 pp.

Supplements the World Economic Survey, 1961. A review of current economic developments in the Middle East, it includes statistics on the labor force in the oil industry in selected countries, 1955-60; estimates of total population, by country; and daily per capita food consumption in selected countries.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan. Ministry of Education. Report of the Commission on National Education. January-August 1959. Karachi: Manager, Government of Pakistan Press, 1961. 370 pp.

Pakistan. Planning Commission. The Second Five Year Plan (1960-65). Karachi: 1962. 414 pp.

"Labour Conditions in Mines," in Eastern Worker, June 1962, pp. 91-95.

Raza, M. Ali. "Labour-Management Relations in Pakistan," in Eastern Worker, May 1962, pp. 47-49.

"Payment of Wages in Factories during 1958-59," in Eastern Worker, May 1962, pp. 91-95.

Mahmud, Khwaja S. and Khan, Malik Abdul Latif. "The System of Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes in Pakistan," in Eastern Worker, July 1962, pp. 125-131.

Summary of existing legislation governing industrial relations in Pakistan.

South Asia Series. Vol V, No 2-4, American Universities Field Staff. Reports Service. Louis Dupree. "Pushtunistan": The Problem and Its Larger Implications, Pts. I and II. New York: American Universities Field Staff, Inc., November 1961. Pt. I, 11 pp: Pt. II, 7 pp.

AFRICA

INTERNATIONAL

Legum, Colin. African: A Handbook to the Continent. New York: Frederick A. Praeger Company. 1962. 553 pp.

Section 1. Contains general information on each country including names and backgrounds of leading personalities.

Section 2. Consists of essays on social, political, and economic characteristics.

GHANA

Republic of Ghana, Central Bureau of Statistics. Economic Survey, 1961. Accra: Government Printing Department, 1962. 129 pp.

Report covers various sectors of the economy, and includes chapters on employment, wages, and prices.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Northern Rhodesia. Chamber of Mines Yearbook 1961. Salisbury: 1962. 76 pp.

Contains general survey of mining activities, and includes a statistical section covering employment, earnings, and accidents and fatalities.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Northern Rhodesia. Ministry of African Agriculture. Annual Report of the Departments of Agriculture and Cooperatives and African Marketing, 1961. Lusaka: Government Printer, 1962. 41 pp.

Includes sections on agricultural education, extension services, and cooperative societies, together with statistics on the number, membership, and type of cooperative societies as of December 31, 1961.

Northern Rhodesia. Ministry of African Education. Annual Summary, 1961. Lusaka: Government Printer, 1962. 15 pp.

Contains statistics on schools and enrollment, by educational level; teachers, classified by qualifications; and enrollment in teacher training, technical, and vocational training courses.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Central Statistical Office. National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-61. Salisbury: Central Statistical Office, 1962. 154 pp.

Includes statistics for the Federation, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, on employment, wages, and average earnings of Africans and non-Africans, by industry; and on private consumption expenditure.

Chisiza, D. K. The Temper, Aspiration and Problems of Contemporary Africa. July 1962. 19 pp.

Presented at the Nyasaland Economic Symposium, July 18-28, 1962, this paper includes a discussion of the role of labor organization prior and subsequent to a country's attainment of independence.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Central Statistical Officer. Monthly Digest of Statistics. Salisbury: Government Printer.

Includes statistics on population, migration, and African and non-African employment by Territory and Industrial Sector.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

Republic of South Africa. Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production and Sugar-cane, Timber, and Wattle Plantations, 1958-59. Agricultural Census No. 33. Pretoria: Government Printer, 1961.

Includes extensive agricultural statistics and distribution of agricultural labor force, by race and area, and table of total agricultural wage bill, by region.

Union of South Africa. Wage Act 1957 and Regulations Named Thereunder. Pretoria: Government Printer, 1957. 109 pp.

An amendment to the law relating to the establishment of a wage board, and the determination of employment conditions and terms.

Economic Opinion. Johannesburg, Netherlands, Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

Published periodically by the Bank, the June 1962 journal contains articles on the general economy of the Cape of Good Hope; the labor force in agriculture; industry; mining; and the role in the economy of the Coloured and the Bantu.

South Africa. Bureau of Census and Statistics, Pretoria. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Each issue includes statistics on population and migration; employment, by industry, race, and sex; unemployment; wages and hours, by industry; and labor turnover.

SUDAN (REPUBLIC)

Sudan (Republic). Ministry of Finance and Economics. Research and Statistical Section, Economic Branch. Economic Survey, 1961. Khartoum: Sudan Survey Department, 1962. 102 pp.

TANGANYIKA

Tanganyika. Ministry of Health and Labour, Labour Division. Report of the Labour Division, 1961. Dar es Salaam: Government Printer, 1962. 96 pp.

A comprehensive report, including statistics on African and non-African employment, by Province, industry, and occupation; migration; distribution of employers by major industrial groups and Provinces; employment exchanges; industrial disputes; and health and safety.

Tanganyika. Ministry of Health and Labour. Report of the Labour Division, 1960. Dar es Salaam: Government Printer, 1961. 96 pp.

A comprehensive report, containing statistics on employment, African and non-African, by industry, occupation, age, and sex; distribution of employers, by major industrial groups and Provinces; employment exchanges; wages and hours; industrial disputes; migration; and health and safety.

UGANDA

Report of the Uganda Commissioners for Africanisation. Part I; Africanisation, Retention of Expatriates, and Scholarships. Entebbe: Government Printer, 1962. 119 pp.

Deals with Africanization of the civil service and the problems involved, such as retaining and recruiting non-Africans in certain areas, and expanding educational and training facilities for Ugandans to enable them to obtain the necessary qualifications to fill senior posts in the Government service.

Uganda. Ministry of Economic Development, Statistics Branch. Statistical Abstract, 1961. Entebbe: Government Printer, 1962. 119 pp.

Includes statistics on population, African and non-African; migration; employment and earnings, and education.

TABLES

Data in the following tables were obtained largely from agencies of the countries concerned, as indicated by the source note accompanying each table. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has, in many cases, no information as to the accuracy of the data; they are supplied for such use as readers may make of them, bearing in mind this important limitation.

Table 1. Thailand: Manpower resources, 1960

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Population.....	26,258	100.0	13,154	100.0	13,104	100.0
Manpower resources.....	16,721	63.7	8,444	64.2	8,277	63.2
Labor force 1/.....	13,837	52.7	7,145	54.3	6,692	51.1
Employed.....	13,749	52.4	7,092	53.9	6,657	50.8
Unemployed 2/.....	88	.3	53	.4	35	.3
In institutions 3/...	389	1.5	361	2.8	28	.2
Others, not active...	2,495	9.5	938	7.1	1,557	11.9
Residual population 4/.	9,537	36.3	4,710	35.8	4,827	36.8

1/ Includes persons over age 11, including the Armed Forces and national police.

2/ Includes (a) 22,000 persons who had previously worked but were idle at the time of the Census, and (b) persons who had never worked but were seeking work.

3/ Also includes a number of persons outside working age groups. About 211,000 priests are probably included.

4/ Includes population not in working age groups plus persons 60 and over not counted in the labor force.

Source: Thailand Central Statistical Office, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand Population Census, 1960, table 15, p. 27.

Table 2. Thailand: Population and labor force by sex and age group, 1960

(In thousands)

Sex and age	Population	Labor force
Total	26,258	13,837
10 years and under	8,946	0
11-59 years	16,104	13,219
60 years and over	1,208	618
Male	13,154	7,145
10 years and under	4,511	0
11-59 years	8,088	6,788
60 years and over	555	357
Female	13,104	6,692
10 years and under	4,435	0
11-59 years	8,016	6,431
60 years and over	653	261

Source: Thailand Central Statistical Office, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand Population Census, 1960, table 2, p. 8; table 3, p. 9; and table 15, p. 27.

Table 3. Thailand: Labor force, as percent of population by sex and age group, 1960

Age group	Total	Male	Female
All groups.....	1/52.7	54.3	51.1
11 years and over.....	1/79.9	82.7	77.2
11-14 years	45.5	40.5	50.6
15-19 years.....	80.7	76.8	84.7
20-24 years.....	87.0	88.2	86.6
25-29 years.....	90.4	96.0	85.0
30-34 years.....	91.4	97.5	82.2
35-39 years.....	92.3	97.8	86.6
40-49 years.....	92.7	97.7	87.6
50-59 years.....	87.8	94.6	81.1
60 years and over.....	51.2	64.3	40.0
Age unknown.....	66.7	70.4	62.0

1/ The distinction between the 52.7 percent for all groups and the 79.9 percent for persons 11 years and over is that the former is related to total population whereas the latter is related only to persons of 11 years of age and over in the population.

Source: Thailand Central Statistical Office, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand Population Census, 1960, table 15, p. 27.

Table 4. Thailand: Percent distribution of males and females in the population and the labor force, by age group, 1960

Age group	Population			Labor Force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All groups.....	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	51.6	48.4
10 years and under.....	100.0	50.4	49.6	—	—	—
11 years and over.....	100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	51.6	48.4
11-14 years.....	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0	45.0	55.0
15-19 years.....	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	48.1	51.9
20-24 years.....	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	50.6	49.4
25-29 years.....	100.0	49.4	50.5	100.0	52.5	47.5
30-34 years.....	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	53.8	46.2
35-39 years.....	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	53.5	46.5
40-49 years.....	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	53.1	46.9
50-59 years.....	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	53.3	46.7
60 years and over.....	100.0	45.9	54.1	100.0	57.8	42.2
Age unknown.....	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	59.4	40.6

Source: Calculated on basis of Thailand, Central Statistical Office, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand Population Census, 1960, tables 2, 3, and 15.

Table 5. Thailand: Economically active population, by sex and economic sector, 1960

Economic sector	Number (in thousands)			Percent distribution	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Economic sector
All sectors.....	13,772	7,107	6,665	51.6	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and logging....	1/11,334	5,576	5,758	49.2	82.3
Mining and quarrying.....	29	22	7	75.9	.2
Manufacturing.....	471	294	177	62.4	3.4
Construction.....	68	62	6	91.2	.5
Electricity, water, and sanitary services.....	16	15	1	93.8	.1
Commerce.....	780	363	417	46.5	5.7
Transport, storage, and communication.....	166	157	9	94.6	1.2
Services.....	260	120	140	46.2	1.7
Government.....	395	338	57	85.6	2.9
Other (not elsewhere classified).....	253	160	93	63.2	1.8

1/ Excludes the new workers seeking employment which are included in the labor force total in tables 1 and 2.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: Thailand Central Statistical Office, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand Population Census, 1960, table 18, pp. 44-51.

Table 6. Thailand: Employment by major economic sectors, 1947 and 1960

(Percent)

Economic sector	1947	1960
All sectors	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	84.9	81.6
Nonagriculture	15.1	18.4
Manufacturing	2.2	3.6
Commerce	7.9	5.9
Government	2.5	3.4
Other	2.5	5.5

Source: Based on data from Thailand Central Statistical Office, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand Population Census 1960, table 18, pp. 44-51 and Population Census 1947.

Table 7. Thailand: Employment status of economically active population, by occupation, 1960 1/

(In thousands)

Occupational group	Total	Employers	Own account workers	Employees			Unpaid family workers	Unknown
				Total	Government	Private		
All groups	13,722	43	4,085	1,632	489	1,143	7,983	29
Agriculture and related workers	11,333	19	3,436	352	3	349	7,526	—
Miners	26	—	4	16	—	16	6	—
Professional and technical	174	—	12	158	129	29	3	1
Administrative and managerial	27	6	6	13	8	5	—	2
Clerical workers	155	—	—	154	123	31	—	1
Sales employees	735	7	360	52	1	51	316	—
Transport and communications workers	144	1	50	86	22	64	7	—
Craftsmen	464	7	154	223	34	189	80	—
Laborers	342	—	—	342	41	301	—	—
Service workers	273	3	60	166	61	105	44	—
Other (not elsewhere classified)	99	—	3	70	67	3	1	25

1/ Includes persons 11 years of age and over, consisting of 13,749,000 employed plus 22,000 with previous work experience who were idle at time of census. Excludes new workers seeking employment which are included in the labor force totals in tables 1 and 2.

Source: Thailand Central Statistical Office, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand Population Census, 1960, table 16, pp. 28-35.

Table 8. Thailand: Employment in manufacturing industries, by sex, 1960

(In thousands)

Industry	Total	Male	Female
All industries	471	294	177
Rice mills	33	27	6
Other food and beverages	75	48	27
Tobacco	16	8	8
Textiles	136	43	93
Wood and paper	93	78	15
Printing	11	8	3
Rubber products	5	3	2
Leather products	1	1	—
Drugs, cosmetics and chemicals	7	3	4
Clay, pottery, glass, and nonmetallic minerals	26	16	10
Machinery and metal products.	53	47	6
Ice mills	3	3	—
Other (not elsewhere classified)	12	9	3

Source: Thailand Central Statistical Office, National Economic Development Board, Bangkok, Thailand Population Census, 1960, table 19, pp. 52-58.

The economy of the USSR is under state control. The employment data for the national economy include all wage and salary earners, but not collective farmers. The latter are not paid wages or salaries and are therefore omitted from the total.

About one-third of the employment in the national economy is in the industrial sector as shown in table 2.

According to the employment law the minimum employment age of minors is 16 years, except in the case of apprentices, who may be employed at 15 years of age on a part-time basis.

The 1962 prices presented in tables 6 and 7 are in terms of new rubles which were introduced as part of the currency reform of January 1, 1961. One new ruble is equal to 10 old rubles.

Table 1. U.S.S.R.: Employment in the national economy[1] and membership in industrial cooperatives, selected years, 1913-61

(In millions)

Year	Wage and salary earners[2]	Industrial cooperative member	Year	Wage and salary earners[2]	Industrial cooperative member
1913.....	[3] 12.9	—	1953.....	43.7	1.6
	[4] 11.4	—	1954.....	47.3	1.7
1928.....	10.8	—	1955.....	48.4	1.8
1932.....	22.6	—	1956.....	[5] 50.5	1.2
1937.....	26.7	—	1957.....	53.1	1.2
1940.....	31.2	2.2	1958.....	54.6	1.3
1945.....	27.3	1.3	1959.....	56.5	1.4
1950.....	38.9	1.5	1960.....	[6] 62.0	—
1951.....	40.7	1.6	1961.....	65.9	—
1952.....	42.2	1.6			

1/ Excludes workers in collective farms.
2/ Excludes industrial cooperative members.
3/ On basis of present boundaries.
4/ On basis of boundaries effective until September 17, 1939.
5/ Includes 0.6 million former industrial cooperatives members who were transferred to various sectors of the State enterprises in 1956.
6/ Includes 1.4 million former industrial cooperatives members who were transferred to various sectors of the State enterprises in 1960.

Source: Moscow, Central Statistical Office. Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1961 godu (The National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1961), p. 566.

Table 2. U.S.S.R.: Employment in the national economy, by economic sector, selected years, 1928-61

(In thousands)

Economic sector	1928	1940	1958	1959	1960[1]	1961
All sectors	10,790	31,192	54,605	56,509	62,032	65,861
Industry (industrial-productive personnel)	3,773	10,967	19,675	20,207	22,291	[2]23,475
Construction	723	1,563	4,421	4,800	5,143	5,270
Agriculture	1,660	2,697	6,195	5,838	7,123	7,879
State farms and auxiliary farms of enterprises	345	1,760	4,614	4,957	6,324	7,407
Machine and tractor and repairing stations	--	530	[3]1,219	469	348	3
Lumber	75	279	367	352	359	378
Transportation	1,270	3,425	5,668	5,972	6,279	6,518
Railroad	971	1,752	2,330	2,338	2,348	2,311
Water	104	203	320	317	322	327
Truck, electric railroad, and other	195	1,470	3,018	3,317	3,609	3,880
Communications	95	478	664	691	738	790
Trade, supplies, restaurants	587	3,303	4,190	4,389	4,675	5,010
Housing maintenance services	147	1,221	1,632	1,713	1,920	2,030
Health	399	1,507	3,059	3,245	3,461	3,677
Education (schools and cultural centers)	725	2,663	4,378	4,556	4,803	5,165
Scientific work	82	361	1,338	1,474	1,763	1,970
Credit and insurance establishments	95	262	260	260	265	277
Administration (State and cooperative organizations)	1,010	1,825	1,294	1,273	1,245	1,295
Other (maintenance, mining, and research)	149	641	1,464	1,739	1,967	2,127

See footnote on p. 35.

Footnotes to table 2, U.S.S.R.

1/ Includes 1.4 million members of former industrial cooperatives who were transferred to State enterprises, 1.2 million of them into industry, 0.1 million into housing maintenance services, and 0.1 million into construction, transportation, and elsewhere.

2/ Includes 0.4 million persons who worked on auxiliary farms operated by enterprises in the construction industry.

3/ The machine and tractor stations were reorganized into technical and repair stations in 1958 and most of their workers went to work on collective farms.

Source: Moscow, Central Statistical Office. Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1961 godu (The National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1961), pp. 567-568.

Table 3. U.S.S.R.: Percent of women[1/] employed in the national economy, by economic sector, 1929, 1940, 1958, and 1961

Economic sector	1929	1940	1958	1961
All sectors	27	38	47	48
Industry	28	41	45	45
Construction	7	23	30	29
Agriculture	28	26	36	42
State and auxiliary farms of enterprises	28	34	41	43
Transportation	9	21	27	25
Communications	28	48	63	64
Trade and supplies	19	44	67	70
Restaurants	46	67	84	86
Health	65	76	85	86
Education	54	58	69	70
Scientific work			42	43
Credit and insurance establishments	19	41	66	68
Administrative work		34	49	51

1/ The minimum employment age is 15 years for apprentices and 16 years for others.

Source: Moscow, Central Statistical Office. Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1961 godu (The National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1961), p. 574.

Table 4. U.S.S.R.: Average employment in industry, by major work categories, selected years, 1932-61

Work category	1932	1940	1956 1/	1958	1959	1960 2/	1961
	Number (in thousands)						
Total	8,000	10,967	18,500	19,675	20,207	22,291	23,475
Wage earners	6,007	8,290	15,226	16,279	16,793	18,574	19,548
Apprentices	560	351	337	353	341	339	346
Engineering and technical workers	420	932	1,637	1,745	1,803	2,008	2,168
Salaried workers	700	768	797	808	804	897	930
Undistributed 3/	313	626	503	490	466	473	483
	Percent distribution						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wage earners	75	76	82	83	83	83	83
Apprentices	7	3	2	2	2	2	2
Engineering and technical workers	5	8	9	9	9	9	9
Salaried workers	9	7	4	4	4	4	4
Undistributed 3/	4	6	3	2	2	2	2

1/ Includes 0.5 million former industrial cooperative members who were transferred to State industrial enterprises in 1956.

2/ Includes 1.2 million former industrial cooperative members who were transferred to State industrial enterprises in 1960.

3/ Represents difference between the reported total and the addition of the selected categories presented in the source tabulation.

Source: Moscow, Central Statistical Office. Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1961 godu (The National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1961), p. 181.

Table 5. U.S.S.R.: Wage earners in industry, by major economic sectors, selected years, 1913-61

(In thousands)

Major economic sector	1913	1940	1958	1959	1960[1/]	1961
Total	2/3,536	8,290	16,279	16,793	18,574	19,548
Ferrous metallurgy	307	405	812	841	886	923
Coal	196	436	1,071	1,074	1,031	1,005
Oil (including refining)	51	45	138	140	145	154
Machine construction and metalworking	510	2,395	4,932	5,149	5,655	6,207
Construction materials	--	252	1,072	1,162	1,310	1,375
Light industry	1,133	1,489	2,515	2,579	3,371	3,472
Food industry	735	1,049	1,662	1,688	1,743	1,827
Unaccounted for 3/	604	2,219	4,077	4,160	4,433	4,585

1/ Includes about a million members of former industrial cooperatives who were transferred to State enterprises, 0.6 million of them into light industry, 0.1 million to machine-construction and metal working, and 0.3 million into other branches of industry.

2/ On the basis of boundaries effective until September 17, 1939.

3/ Represents difference between the reported total and the addition of the selected sections presented in the source tabulation.

Source: Moscow, Central Statistical Office. Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1961 godu (The National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1961), p. 182.

Table 6. U.S.S.R.: Approximate worktime required to buy selected foods at State-fixed prices in Moscow, April 1, 1928, April 1, 1953, August 15, 1959, and June 15, 1962

Food (selected)	Price (in rubles)				Quantity consumed per week by a family of 4[5/]
	1928[2/]	1953[3/]	1959[3/]	1962[4/]	
Rye bread, 1 kilogram..	0.080	1.35	1.30	.13	9.84 kilogram
Potatoes, 1 kilogram...	.085	.75	1.00	.10	12.16 kilogram
Beef, 1 kilogram.....	.870	12.60	12.00	1.60	3.68 kilogram
Butter, 1 kilogram.....	2.430	26.75	27.00	3.60	.44 kilogram
Sugar, 1 kilogram.....	.620	9.09	9.40	.89	1.80 kilogram
Milk, 1 liter.....	.063	2.20	2.20	.29	4.96 liter
Eggs, per 10.....	.200	6.88	8.00	.80	6.40 eggs

	Approximate worktime[1/]						
	1928[3/]	1953[3/]	1959[3/]	1962	1953[3/] as percent of 1928	1959[3/] as percent of 1928	1962 as percent of 1928
Total foods.....	26.37	38.17	28.49	30.04	145	108	114
Rye bread, 1 kilogram..	2.71	4.52	3.20	2.84	167	118	105
Potatoes, 1 kilogram...	3.56	3.10	3.04	2.70	87	85	76
Beef, 1 kilogram.....	11.04	15.77	11.04	13.08	143	100	118
Butter, 1 kilogram.....	3.69	4.00	2.97	3.52	108	80	95
Sugar, 1 kilogram.....	3.85	5.57	4.23	3.56	145	110	92
Milk, 1 liter.....	1.08	3.71	2.73	3.20	344	253	296
Eggs, per 10.....	.44	1.50	1.28	1.14	341	290	259

See footnotes on the following page.

Footnotes to table 6, U.S.S.R.

1/ Worktime is computed by multiplying quantity consumed by price and dividing the product by average hourly earnings. In 1928, official national average earnings were 703 rubles per year (figure given in Trud v SSSR /Labor in USSR/, Moscow, 1936, p. 17), or 0.29 rubles per hour; in 1953, the estimated average earnings were about 600 rubles a month, or 2.94 rubles per hour; in 1959, the estimated average earnings were about 800 rubles a month, or approximately 4 rubles per hour, according to analysis of scattered data which appeared in the Soviet press. In June 1962, estimated average earnings of manufacturing workers, in terms of the recently revaluated ruble, were about 80 rubles a month, or .45 rubles an hour.

2/ Official Soviet prices from the People's Commissariat of Labor, as transmitted to the International Labor Office (see International Labor Review, Vol. 18, October-November 1928, pp. 657-660.) These prices were lower than those in private trade which played a large role in workers' consumption, and their use may somewhat inflate the workers' real purchasing power at that time. On the other hand, it appears that Moscow food prices were noticeably higher than the national average in 1928; but Moscow goods were superior in quality. (See Naum Jasny, The Soviet Economy During the Plan Era, Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 1951, p. 105.)

3/ Data from "Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers in the U.S.S.R.", Monthly Labor Review, April 1960, pp. 359-364.

4/ Prices in Moscow State store during June 1962, based on information appearing in the Soviet press and in reports of U.S. visitors to the U.S.S.R. The 1962 prices are based on the new ruble which is equivalent to 10 old rubles.

5/ Weekly consumption figures per person in 1928 from International Labor Review, ibid., p. 659; the average worker's family in 1928 consisted of 4 persons. (See Solomon Schwarz, Labor in the Soviet Union, New York, Praeger, 1952, p. 145.) The same percentage relationship between 1928 and 1962 would be obtained if the quantities for 1 person were used instead of the quantities for a family of 4.

Comments: Certain food prices, mainly butter and beef which were in short supply, increased by about 25 to 30 percent as of June 1, 1962. This reversed the downward trend in the postwar period in the worktime required to purchase basic foods. For instance, in 1953, the average Soviet worker was required to work about 45 percent longer than he did in 1928 (the high point in workers' food purchasing power) in order to buy the same average weekly supply of seven essential foods listed in this table; in 1959, it was 8 percent longer, and as of June 1, 1962, it was 14 percent longer.

In the interest of a balanced view of the main trends in living standards in the U.S.S.R. since 1928, it is important to note that as a result of the increase in industrial production under the economic plans, manufactured consumer goods have become more available but inadequate to meet existing consumer needs and well below standards in industrial countries. In addition, the consumer in the U.S.S.R. is provided by the State with a number of free services, such as medical services, education, and pensions. Soviet workers also have the benefit of low housing rentals, usually amounting to 4 to 6 percent of their monthly earnings; however, most workers live in cramped quarters--for example, in Moscow, most families live in only one room and have to share bathrooms and kitchens with other families.

Table 7. U.S.S.R.: Approximate worktime required to buy selected commodities at State-fixed prices1/ in Moscow and at retail store prices

Table 7. U.S.S.R.: Approximate worktime required to buy selected commodities at State-fixed prices[1] in Moscow and at retail store prices in New York City, June 15, 1962

Commodity	Moscow price (in rubles)[2]	New York City price (in dollars)[3]	Approximate worktime[4]			Moscow worktime as a percent of New York City worktime
			Unit	Moscow	New York City	
Foods:						
White bread, 1 pound.....	[2]0.27	0.241	Pound	36 minutes	6 minutes	600
1 kilogram (2.2 lb.)	.60	.531	Kilogram	80 minutes	13 minutes	
Potatoes, 1 pound.....	.045	.063	Pound	6 minutes	1.6 minutes	400
1 kilogram.....	.10	.139	Kilogram	13.3 minutes	3.5 minutes	
Beef, rib roast, 1 pound.....	.73	.754	Pound	97 minutes	19 minutes	500
1 kilogram..	1.60	1.662	Kilogram	217 minutes	42 minutes	
Butter, salted, 1 pound.....	1.63	[5].737	Pound	206 minutes	19 minutes	1100
1 kilogram...	3.60	1.625	Kilogram	480 minutes	42 minutes	
Sugar, 1 pound.....	.40	.113	Pound	54 minutes	3 minutes	1900
1 kilogram.....	.89	.249	Kilogram	117 minutes	7 minutes	
Milk, at grocery, 1 quart....	.27	.265	Quart	36 minutes	7 minutes	500
1 liter (1.06 qt.)	.29	.281	Liter	39 minutes	7.4 minutes	
Eggs, 2d grade, per dozen....	.96	[6].516	Dozen	128 minutes	13 minutes	1000
per 10.....	.80	.430	Per 10	107 minutes	11 minutes	
Tea, 50 grams (1-3/4 ounces).	.38	.186	Ounce	29 minutes	5 minutes	1000
Men's clothing:						
Shirt, cotton [7].....	6.00	3.01	Each	13 hours	76 minutes	1000
Suit, wool, single-breasted, middle of price range.....	110.00	54.90	Each	244 hours	23 hours	1050
Shoes, leather oxfords, pair..	24.50	16.75	Pair	54 hours	7 hours	800
Women's clothing:						
Dress, street, rayon.....	29.40	10.63	Each	65 hours	4 hours 28 minutes	1400
Shoes, leather oxfords, middle of price range.....	23.00	12.35	Pair	51 hours	5 hours 13 minutes	1000
Stockings, nylon.....	3.20	1.48	Pair	7 hours	37 minutes	1100
Other commodities:						
Soap, toilet, 100-gram cake (3½ ounces).....	.21	.103	Each	28 minutes	2.6 minutes	1100
Cigarettes, package of 20....	[8].18	.28	Package	24 minutes	7 minutes	350
Vodka, fifth.....	4.05	4.77	Fifth	9 hours	2 hours	450
½ liter (.662 fifth)..	2.68	3.16	½ liter	5 hours 42 minutes	1 hour 20 minutes	

See footnotes on p. 42.

Footnotes to table 7, U.S.S.R.

1/ Prices observed on the open market, where collective farmers sell their produce, were much higher in comparison with State store prices. For example, potatoes were.15 rubles per kilogram; beef, 2.50 rubles per kilogram; and eggs, 1.50 rubles for 10.

2/ Moscow prices in State stores, based on information appearing in the Soviet press and in reports of U.S. visitors to the U.S.S.R. The prices for a pound, quart, and dozen were calculated from Moscow prices for kilograms, liter, and 10 eggs, respectively. These prices are on the basis of the new ruble which is equivalent to 10 old rubles.

3/ New York City prices in retail stores were collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the prices for a kilogram, a liter, and for 10 eggs were calculated from New York City prices for pound, quart, and dozen, respectively.

4/ Worktime figures for Moscow were computed on the basis of estimated average gross earnings of .45 rubles per hour of Moscow workers in manufacturing, a figure that is consistant with the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate of about 80 rubles a month. New York City worktime figures were computed from BLS retail prices and earnings in mid-June 1962 of $2.38 per hour of production workers in manufacturing in New York City.

5/ First quality (92-93)score).

6/ Large eggs, grade A.

7/ Lowest priced shirt in Moscow.

8/ Brand name: Avtozavodskie.

9/ Spirit blended whiskey.

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